

1
2
3
4
5
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE
9

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 DAVID D. DELAY,

14 Defendant.
15

Case No. CR15-175RSL

ORDER DENYING
MOTION TO DISMISS

16 This matter comes before the Court on defendant's "Motion to Dismiss for Government
17 Misconduct." Dkt. # 412. For the reasons explained below, the motion is DENIED.¹

18 Defendant David Delay faces an upcoming trial for charges of sex trafficking and child
19 pornography. He alleges a range of government misconduct and moves the Court to dismiss the
20 charges against him in their entirety. A criminal case may be dismissed in the rare circumstances
21 that "government conduct is so outrageous that it violates due process." United States v. Wiley,
22 794 F.2d 514, 515 (9th Cir. 1986) (citing United States v. Bogart, 783 F.2d 1428, 1433 (9th Cir.
23 1986)); see United States v. Russell, 411 U.S. 423, 431-32 (1973) ("[W]e may some day be
24 presented with a situation in which the conduct of law enforcement agents is so outrageous that
25
26

27
28 ¹ The Court finds that this matter can be decided on the papers submitted. Defendant's request for oral
argument is therefore DENIED.

1 due process principles would absolutely bar the government from invoking judicial processes to
2 obtain a conviction . . . ”).

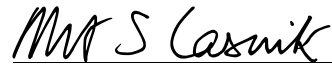
3 First, Delay submits that the government’s analysis of certain seized computers and
4 electronic devices was either inaccurate or unreasonably slow, and that those alleged missteps
5 and resultant delays compel dismissal under the Sixth Amendment’s speedy trial clause. See
6 U.S. Const. amend. VI. The Court finds no speedy trial violation because defendant has shown
7 no prejudice attributable to those delays, see Barker v. Wingo, 407 U.S. 514, 530 (1972),
8 regardless of whether they were unreasonable.

9 Delay’s next argument rests on alleged interactions between witnesses and law
10 enforcement. A portion of this argument asserts that certain investigators advised government
11 witnesses they were not required to speak with defense counsel. That is not grounds for a
12 cognizable due process claim. United States v. Black, 767 F.2d 1334, 1338 (9th Cir. 1985)
13 (“[The government] informing . . . witness[es] that [they] may decline [an] interview [with the
14 defense] is not improper.”). Another portion of this argument claims law enforcement failed to
15 investigate individuals who may have committed separate crimes related to the acts underlying
16 Delay’s charges. Delay does not claim these individuals committed the crimes he is charged
17 with, and cites no legal basis, nor is Court aware of any, why a decision of that nature would
18 prejudice him. A third portion of this argument alleges law enforcement coached and
19 intimidated witnesses, but the facts Delay recites do not plausibly describe government
20 misconduct.

21 Finally, Delay asserts the government has pushed a “Persistent False Narrative.” This
22 assertion appears to concern Delay’s detention review hearing and the government’s motion for
23 appropriate relief that alleged Delay contacted victims and witnesses in violation of the Court’s
24 order. Nothing in the government’s filings or advocacy before the Court has amounted to
25 misconduct, much less conduct so outrageous that it undermines defendant’s right to due process
26 or the fairness of his trial.

27 For the foregoing reasons, defendant’s motion is DENIED.
28

1 DATED this 2nd day of October, 2017.
2
3

4 
5 Robert S. Lasnik
6 United States District Judge
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28